The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,527.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
including postage ..... „ 72 0
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First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mail's, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,979 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 16th May 1870, at noon.

	May.		May.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Colombo	17
„ Rutnagherry	18	„ Galle	18
„ Vingorla	11	„ Negapatam	21
„ Carwar	12	„ Pondicherry	22
„ Mangalore	13	„ Madras	23
„ Cannanore	14	„ Coconada	27
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Calicut	15	„ Bimlipatam	28
„ Beypore	14	„ Gopalpore	29
„ Cochin	16	„ False Point	30
„ Tuticorin	16	Arrive Calcutta	31

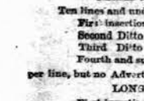
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can proceed at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

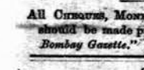
The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1870, at noon.

Up.	May.	Down.	May.
Leave Bombay		Leave Bussorah	
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Mahomerah	21
„ Guadur	7	„ Fao	21
„ Muscat	10	„ Bushire	24
„ Bunder Abbas	12	„ Linga	26
„ Linga	13	„ Bunder Abbas	28
„ Bushire	16	„ Muscat	31
„ Fao	17	„ Guadur	June. 1
„ Mahomerah	17	„ Kurrachee	4
Arrive Bussorah	18	Arrive Bombay	7

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

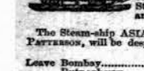


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYAWAR COAST.



THE Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Treasdale, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 1st May, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veraval and Porebunder.

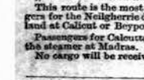
For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 27th April 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Calicut	„
„ Malwan	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Cannanore	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Carwar	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
„ Cochin	„	„ False Point	„
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitt, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FILS and Co. will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to their principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 33

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Mattieu, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Egypt, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Sues Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£ 23	£ 15	Including Provisions	£ 8	Without Food
„ Suez	£ 39	£ 22		£ 8	
„ Messina	£ 48	£ 30		£ 9	
„ Naples	£ 50	£ 32		£ 13	
„ Leghorn	£ 53	£ 35		£ 15	
„ Genoa	£ 53	£ 35		£ 15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,500 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

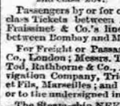
The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hansom, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.



THE NEERA, leaving 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer APIS, 1,600 Tons, Captain Benich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 12th May, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 5th June.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-15
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in connuction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 400 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Land of Pharaohs to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of railway and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE :

First Class ..... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult persons travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA, at the following rates (including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

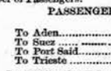
For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE A 1 s. s. JOHN DRYDEN, 1037 tons, Captain Dunkin. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 18th proximo.

For further particulars, rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th April 1870.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

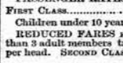
THE new A 1 twenty years Screw Steamer ALNWICK CASTLE, 1580 tons Register, 600 H. P., Mcnicol, Commander, will be despatched for Havre and London on or about the 1st proximo.

For FREIGHT apply to the undersigned, who are prepared to register orders for the INSURANCE of cargo for Havre at 1½ per cent. No more Passengers can be accommodated.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Alnwick Castle.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Bakes, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Hurnee, Unjunwell, Ratnaghery, Veylapore, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published To-morrow,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Exact Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 8
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE A 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register, W. Nisbet, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

As the vessel will leave early next week, Shippers are requested to send their cargo off at once.

A limited quantity of light freight is still required.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1870.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL EARLY NEXT MONTH.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government for conveyance of Troops).

THE Composite Clipper-built Ship DILHARRE, 1,433 Tons, W. H. Brown, Commander classed A1 16 years at Lloyds. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 28th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

OBSERVE THE PRICES—Dress Circle only Rs. 4.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY WISEMAN,

Assisted by the following talented Artistes, who have kindly given their valuable assistance :

Mr. WILLIE SOUTH, Professor H. GOULSTONE,
Mr. F. H. POLLOCK,
Mr. JOHN EDOUIN, the Favourite of Calcutta,
Mr. S. HERBERTE, the Bombay Favourite, and
Miss ANNIE HILL.

The Evening's Entertainment will commence, at 9 o'clock precisely, with the favourite Comedietta, entitled,

LOVE AND RAIN,

Lady Jane Desmond ..... Miss FANNY WISEMAN.

To be followed by a grand Musical and Terpsichorean Melange.

GRAND COMBINATION SOLO,

By Professor H. GOULSTONE,

Playing three different Instruments at the same time.

Song, "When the Bloom is on the rye" .. Mr S Herberte
Double Irish Jig ..... { Miss Annie Hill / Miss Fanny Wiseman
Comic Song ..... Mr F H Pollock
Song, "Auld Robin Gray (by desire) ..... Mr S Herberte
Song "Banny O'Hea" ..... Miss Fanny Wiseman
Sailor's Hornpipe ..... Mr John Edouin

The Entertainment will conclude with, for the first time in Bombay, the Burlesque Extravaganza of

FAIR ROSAMOND'S BOWER ;

Or the MONARCH, the MAIDEN, the MAZE, and the MIXTURE.

Rosamond Clifford—commonly called
Fair Rosamond—a little pet, though
occasionally a little pet-ulant ..... Miss FANNY WISEMAN

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... 4 | Upper Circle 2
Stalls ..... 3 | Pit 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15 ; Performance commences at 9 o'clock.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. GREENWOOD, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside AT ONCE to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Hallet without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Hallet will not be responsible for any damage done after the cargo leaves the ship's deck.

FALLONJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH,

Bombay, 28th April 1870. Agent for Captain & Owners.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. ADALIA, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND for DELIVERY of their GOODS AT ONCE, otherwise the same will be landed by the Tidewaiter's agreement (copies whereof are herewith annexed marked A, B, B 1, and C) and under the several documents mentioned in Schedule I. (with the exception of the land occupied under the documents W., Y., and VIII.) of Lading for the undersigned for countersignature.

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co.,

Bombay, 28th April 1870. Agents *s. s.* Adalia.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will NOT BE CLOSED from 1st to 14th proximo, as previously advertised.

By order of the Directors,

DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 28th April 1870.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION & DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—A MEETING of Shareholders will be HELD at the Office of the Agent of the Company in Bombay, on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., to consider and adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,

Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders.

Bombay, 26th April 1870.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Ltd.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders HELD THIS DAY, it was resolved that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 per Share BE PAID to the Registered Shareholders on or after the 2nd May 1870, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M.

By order of the Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th April 1870.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY ASSOCIATION and the NATIVE INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 2nd May, at 4 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of memorializing Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to disallow the Indian Income Tax Act of 1870 and place the management of the financial affairs of India on a sound and satisfactory footing.

NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE,

Secretary, Bombay Association.

Bombay, 28th April 1870.

LOST, a SECOND of BILL of EXCHANGE, No. 13/23, dated London, 24th January 1870, drawn by the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and Chinaon its branch Bank at Calcutta at 60 days' sight for Rs. 8,372-4 annas in favour of Messrs. Mitson Foy & Co., Berry & Co., with their endorsement. Finding Messrs. Foy & Co.'s bank endorsement, first of which is accepted with the Bank for which the notice has already been given to the Bank for its non-payment, and any person finding the same may kindly return to the undersigned at our Office, No. 1 Hornby Row.

R. DHUNJEESHAW & Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable LANDED PROPERTY in AGIARY LANE, near General Assembly's Institution.—On SATURDAY, the 7th May, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Freehold LAND (and GROUND), with the message, tenement, and an upper-storied dwelling-house, with out-houses attached thereto, situate, lying and being and standing in the Agiary Lane. The same is conveniently built for the residence of either European or Native Families, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nº 1,—containing by admeasurement 2,3 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the west and north by the property of the Church of N. S. de Esperanza, on or towards the south by the property of Motcelall Hargovun.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

Messrs. Heeralall & Co. recommends the above to the notice of Estate Holders as one conveniently built in a handsome style with good materials.

HEERALALL & Co.

TO LET, ROOMS in the High Court, suitable for Barristers and Attornies. Apply to

Bombay, Collector's Office, 28th April 1870.

TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Pereira and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MAZAGON.

Under the Patronage of

H. H. the GOVERNOR, Sir WILLIAM FREGERALD, K.C.S.I.,

THE FIRST GRAND EVENING CONCERT

will be given in the Hall of the Academy,

ON MONDAY NEXT, the 2ND MAY.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

1. Pianoforte Solo. Souvenir de Naples" ..... Zelman.
2. Song, "The Wolf" ..... Shield.
3. Si vel diletti, (Serenata) Tyrolese ..... Bellini.
4. Song, "Adima bella," Romance for Baritone ..... Zelman.
5. Trio—"Lucrezia Borgia" ..... Donizetti.
6. Fugue, for Violin ..... Schmick
7. Cavatina—"Barbiere di Seviglia" ..... Rossini.

Part II.

8. Pianoforte Solo—"Valse brillante" ..... Chopin.
9. Song, "Adelaide" ..... Beethoven.
10. Quartette, "Del tuo stellato soglio" ..... Rosini.
11. Tenor Solo, "Thou art so near and yet so far" ..... Reichardt.
12. Song, "Home, sweet Home" ..... Bishop.
13. God save the Queen. Quartette.

Tickets ..... Rs. 4
Double Ticket, for Lady and Gentleman ..... Rs. 7
Ticket for three in a family ..... Rs. 10
Ticket for four in a family ..... Rs. 12

Subscribers, Members, and Pupils, free.

Tickets may be had, and Seats reserved, at Messrs. Thacker, Vining and Co., Chesson and Woodhall's, and at the Academy

Doors open at 8-30. Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

As the public are not generally acquainted with the accommodation at the Academy, Mrs. Buxton begs to inform them that the Concert Hall is 120 feet in length, and of a proportionate breadth. There is a Retiring Room and Cloak Room for Ladies.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT

(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by patterns Post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,

207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Steam Launch complete with Machinery :—

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	£245
48 feet long, to seat 30 persons	£365

Machinery to suit boats built abroad :—

Of about 28 feet long	£95
„ 30 feet long	£115
„ 37 feet long	£140
„ 48 feet long	£180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.

Full particulars forwarded on application to

YARROW AND HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders,

ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of April 1870, at 3-30 P.M., to confirm the following RESOLUTIONS passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 11th instant.

I. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

II. That William Nicol, Hamilton Maxwell, and William Gilmour Hall (being members of the Firm of Messrs. William Nicol and Company, presently residing in Bombay), be appointed Liquidators of the Company.

III. That the Liquidators be authorised to sell and transfer to the Secretary of State in Council of India the property expressed to be sold and assured by the Agreement hereinafter set forth, on the terms and conditions therein contained, and to execute the same on behalf of the Company and carry the same into effect.

The said agreement is as follows :—

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this ..... day of ..... One thousand eight hundred and ..... between the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, (hereinafter referred to as the said Elphinstone Company) of the one part, and the Secretary of State in Council of India of the other part. WHEREAS proposals have been made to the said Elphinstone Company by the Government of Bombay, on behalf of the said Secretary of State, to purchase all the rights, interest, and estate of the said Elphinstone Company for a sum equal to the par value of the paid-up Capital of the said Elphinstone Company, such value or purchase money to be paid in 4 per Cent. Stock of the Government of India, such stock to be issued and calculated at Rs. 100 for each Rs. 93 of such purchase money, and negotiations have been entered into between the said Bombay Government and the said Elphinstone Company with respect to the terms and conditions of such purchase. And whereas the property of the said Elphinstone Company consists chiefly of their right and interest in certain land and buildings, and of certain rights of reclamations of land from the sea, and of removing soil and material on the Eastern side of the Island of Bombay and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Bombay, such land and rights being expressed to be granted, reserved, or otherwise assured to them under or by virtue of the grants, leases or Agreements mentioned in the first schedule to these presents and under or by virtue of the Agreement next hereinafter mentioned. And whereas previously to the said negotiations being commenced, the said Secretary of State had agreed to grant to the said Elphinstone Company a lease of certain property on the Eastern side of the Island of Bombay, and called the Carnac, Clare and Elphinstone Bunders, and such proposed lease had been prepared and engrossed but not executed (and a copy of the same is her unto annexed and marked A), and the said Secretary of State had also agreed to grant in perpetuity to the said Company certain other ground adjoining or near to the last-mentioned Bunders, and called the Musjid and Chinch Bunders, together with other land and buildings, and such proposed grants had been prepared and engrossed but not executed (and copies of the same are hereunto annexed and marked respectively B and B 1). And whereas the said Secretary of State and the said Company had agreed upon certain terms and conditions to be observed and performed by the said Company with regard to their property and the use thereof, and that certain rights and privileges should be given to the said Company in and to the said Reclamations, which agreement had also been reduced into writing but not executed (and a copy thereof is hereunto annexed marked C.). And whereas since the formation of the said Elphinstone Company certain leases have been granted by the said Elphinstone Company, or certain Agreements have been made or negotiations for the same have been entered into by the said Elphinstone Company for the granting of leases by the said Elphinstone Company to several persons of portions of the land of the said Elphinstone Company or for the use by other persons of portions of the land of the said Elphinstone Company, and such leases and agreements and negotiations are more particularly mentioned in Schedule II. to these presents. And whereas the land in the possession or occupation of the Company under the said unexecuted lease, Agreement for lease and intended grants hereunto annexed and marked A, B, B 1, and C) and under the several documents mentioned in Schedule I. (with the exception of the land occupied under the documents W., Y., and VIII.) of Lading for the purchaser's agreement for countersignature.

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co.,

Agents *s. s.* Adalia.

Bombay, 28th April 1870.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION & DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will NOT BE CLOSED from 1st to 14th proximo, as previously advertised.

By order of the Directors,

DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 28th April 1870.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION & DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—A MEETING of Shareholders will be HELD at the Office of the Agent of the Company in Bombay, on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., to consider and adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,

Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders.

Bombay, 26th April 1870.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Ltd.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders HELD THIS DAY, it was resolved that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 per Share BE PAID to the Registered Shareholders on or after the 2nd May 1870, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M.

By order of the Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th April 1870.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY ASSOCIATION and the NATIVE INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 2nd May, at 4 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of memorializing Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to disallow the Indian Income Tax Act of 1870 and place the management of the financial affairs of India on a sound and satisfactory footing.

NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE,

Secretary, Bombay Association.

Bombay, 28th April 1870.

LOST, a SECOND of BILL of EXCHANGE, No. 13/23, dated London, 24th January 1870, drawn by the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and Chinaon its branch Bank at Calcutta at 60 days' sight for Rs. 8,372-4 annas in favour of Messrs. Mitson Foy & Co., Berry & Co., with their endorsement. Finding Messrs. Foy & Co.'s bank endorsement, first of which is accepted with the Bank for which the notice has already been given to the Bank for its non-payment, and any person finding the same may kindly return to the undersigned at our Office, No. 1 Hornby Row.

R. DHUNJEESHAW & Co.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for Mazagons.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,350
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	630
15,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	192½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	33½
10,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	103
37,000	25	12½	5 do.	National Bank of India	12¾ ex d
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,050
250	2,000	1,100	100do.	Akbari Co. Kurrachee	570
250	2,500	350	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	575
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,200
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
20	500	all	80do.	Do. New	500
500	1,500	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,500
850	2,000	all	....	East India Press Co.	1,150
150	2,500	all	300 p.a.	Fort Press Co.	8,900
300	2,000	1,800	....	Framji Cowasji Press	925
200	2,000	all	240 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,975
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co.	875
1,800	1,000	55	....	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	340
125	2,500	all	300 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
225	2,000	75	200 p.a.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
154	2,000	all	....	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	715
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,710
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
300	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	600
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	160
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1850
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Imperial Eastern	1,260
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	745
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,340
800	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	2,200

*For share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,637
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphi'st'ne Land	1,085
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	700
8,000	1,000	Nil	Nil	Esplanade & Fort Co.	150
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,635
5,000	2,000	1,484	Nil	Port Canning	320

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3	6 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Con-solidated Stock	28¾
...	£50	10.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	11⅞
...	£	13.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	125 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	180
4,000	50	all	5p.c.	Mechanics' Fl'g's Co.	33
500	2,000	200	...	Ratnachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	314

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation		
500	7th Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	19
5	31 ...	Do. China	5
200	30 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg. & B'kg.	6
200	30 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	14
...	...	East India Bank's	15–16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68 May '67	Royal Bank	5
180	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	620
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	1,400	...	Bombay Sh.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	Is. 11d.
London Banks	3 months' sight	Is. 11 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Is. 11 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Is. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 1/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	227½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1868–87	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102
10 years' do. do.	102
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

CALCUTTA.—23RD APRIL, 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

—In Government Securities:—

4 per cents., at Rs. 95-12 and 96-12 or 3-6 to 3-4 discount.

4½ per cents., several purchases at Rs. 104-2 to 104-4.

5½ per cents., at Rs. 114-0 and 114-2.

—In shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares, for cash, at Rs. 1,335.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 127-0.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares, at Rs. 230, 222½, and 230 for cash, and a time-bargain, at Rs. 227½, for delivery in one month.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 28.

Renaud, Lieutenant, 103rd Regiment, on leave, from England.

Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Madhean

Aitken, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ambednuggur.

Marshall, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Tyzabad.

Cleveland, Surgeon, 21st Madras N. I., on medical certificate, from Jubbulpore.

Davidson, Major, 19th Regiment, N. I., on leave, from Bhooj.

Buchanan, Major General, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Calcutta.

Hobson, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.

Trevor, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Sind.

Lamb, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, on leave, from Nuggur.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 28.

Miller, Surgeon Major, Acting Deputy Inspector General, on duty, to Ahmednbad.

Bacon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, on duty, to Mhow.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain T. Kettlewell, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer H. M.'s 20th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule XV. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions are made in the grade of Senior Apothecary, to supply the places of those who become supernumerary and are seconded, in accordance with para. 13 of G. G. O No. 392, of 17th June 1863:—

Apothecary Alexander Wilson, No. 8, to be Senior Apothecary, vice Senior Apothecary George, who is seconded.

Apothecary James Lawrence, No. 9, to be Senior Apothecary, vice Senior Apothecary J. M. DeSouza, who is seconded.

Apothecary W. Wright, No. 47, is reverted to the rank of Assistant Apothecary, the established complement of apothecaries being in excess.

The following appointments are made, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India:—

Captain C. A. Moore, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, to act as Paymaster of Pensioners, Presidency Circle, vice Ancrey.

Captain R. Bythell, Staff Corps, to act as Paymaster of Pensioners, Poona Circle, vice Bourdillon.

Ensign Montague James, 59th Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

Major A. W. Graham, Examiner Pay Department, performed the duties of Military Accountant in addition to his own, from the 5th March, the date of Colonel H. T. Vincent's departure on leave until the 4th inst. inclusive.

The following extract of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, dated 24th March 1870, No. 39, is published for general information:—

"The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.:—

Lieutenant Colonel H. E. Jacob, 6 months.

Major W. H. F. Sykes, 3 months.

Captain G. E. Blew, 6 months.

Captain T. P. B. Walsh, 6 months.

Captain R. L. Campbell, 3 months.

Lieutenant A. F. Stewart, 1 month.

"The undermentioned officer has been permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, viz:—

"Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. Green, C.B., from the 12th February 1870."

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Tronson, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding Her Majesty's 45th Regiment Bengal N. I., for two years.

Captain R. B. Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer 5th Regiment Bengal Cavalry, for twenty months.

Captain J. Upperton, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer 19th Bengal Lancers, for eighteen months.

Captain O. M. Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Bengal, for two years.

Captain F. W. Simpson, General List, Bengal Infantry, for twenty months.

Lieutenant R. M. Clifford, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer 15th Bengal Cavalry, for two years.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. L. Rattou, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment, for two years.

Veterinary Surgeon E. J. Batt, Hauppur Stud Depot, for twenty months.

Apothecary P. Lyons, of the Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

With reference to Government General Order No. 241, of 8th instant, Lieutenant Colonel E. Southey, Royal Engineers, is raised to increased pay, from the 18th December 1869.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Churchill, C.B., Political Agent at Zanzibar, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a special extension of leave for six months.

The unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence for ninety days, from the 6th February 1870, granted to Captain W. A. Salmont, while Acting Assistant Resident, Baroda, is cancelled.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Gopalrao Govind Phatuck, second class Subordinate Judge of Coompta, is allowed a year's additional leave from the 28th instant, the date of expiry of the last leave granted to him by the High Court.

The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed a furlough to England for a period of one year, from the 15th May next, under Chapter I. of the Rules of 1869 for regulating leave of absence to Judges of the High Court.

Rao Bahadoor Peerooshotumrao Bishenhur Bisewalé, first class Subordinate Judge of Ratnagherry, is allowed leave, on private affairs, for three months, on half pay, from the 1st June next, under sections 12 and 20, clauses 1 and 2, of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1854.

Mr. G. Miles, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. Narayen Mahadeo Parmanund is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department during the absence of Mr. Miles on leave, or till further orders.

Moonshee Atmasing Hurnei Mull, Head Moonshee in the Baddeen talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Hyderabad District.

On receipt of Her Majesty's Letters Patent, of appointment to the offices of Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, the Honourable Sir Michael Robert Westropp, Knight, made the necessary declaration and assumed the office on the 26th instant.

Major R. W. Lyons, acting Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednggur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, commencing from the 4th May next.

Mr. G. Druitt is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Nassick district, inclusive of the Military cantonment of Deolalee, and in the Khandeish and Tanna districts.

Under Act XIII. of 1859 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. J. Parsons, Magistrate, P. P., in the district of Sholapoor, to exercise the powers vested in the Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed examinations in the following languages on the 21st instant:—

Chamnes, Mr. W. Allen; Marathee, Mr. J. W. Walker and Mr. E. Hosking; Hindoostanee, Mr. H. R. Cooke.

Mr. J. W. Robertson to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, until further orders.

Mr. G. F. Sheppard to act as Collector and Magistrate of Tanna in place of Mr. J. W. Robertson, or until further orders.

Mr. H. E. James to act as first class Deputy Collector in Sind.

Mr. W. Foxton, Deputy Collector, Shikarpoor, is allowed one month's preparatory leave previous to his obtaining a furlough to Europe.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mewaram bin Narandass, late clerk in the Kurrachee Jail, is dismissed from the public service, and is declared incapable of again serving Government.

Messrs. J. B. D. Adams and G. MacLeod have passed the prescribed examination, the former in Guzerati and the latter in Hindustani, according to the higher standard.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S., was permitted by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to return to duty on the 18th March 1870, via Marseilles.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State for India has granted an extension of leave for eight months, on medical certificate, to the Reverend W. R. Cummins.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, April 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Assistant Surgeon B. Franklin, of the Indian Medical Service, are, as a temporary measure, placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, with effect from the 19th of December last.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

General Lord Napier, of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., appointed to be Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, as announced in G. G. O. No. 291 of the 19th March 1870, having landed at Bombay on the 9th instant, assumed command, in succession to General Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., from that date. Ordered, that all Returns of the Army be made in the usual manner to General Lord Napier, of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., as Commander-in-Chief in India.

Punjab Frontier Force.—5th Punjab Cavalry. Captain E. Hammond, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer during the period Major H. L. Millett may officiate as Commandant, or until further orders. Captain G. C. Bird, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Captain Hammond, or until further orders. The above arrangements will have effect from the 15th January 1870.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel C. P. Keyes, C.B., Commandant of the Corps of Guides, to be Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General W. T. Hughes, C.B., promoted to the rank of Major-General.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble R. W. Napier, of the General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant W. W. H. Scott, of the General List, Infantry, officiating 3rd Squadron Officer 3rd Cavalry Punjab Frontier Force.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that part of the memorandum at foot of G. G. O. No 1174 of 1863, cancelling the promotion of Captain W. F. Leicester (retired) to the rank of Major in the Staff Corps, is expunged, and his promotion to that rank, notified in G. G. O. No. 1138 of the 12th December 1867, will hold good.

Captain O. M. Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence for one month from such date as he may be relieved of his duties, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Ensign Francis Neilson Chalmers, of the 79th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 30th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 22nd February 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Ensign Chalmers will rank as Lieutenant in that corps, with effect from the 22nd February 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Surgeon Charles Cooper Watson Wilson, of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

The services of Surgeon C. O. Daniell, M.D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Major Etienne St. George, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate,) for twenty months, embarking at Bombay.

The following alteration of rank in the Medical Department is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Surgeon Albert Richard Waghorn to rank from the 31st May 1866, in room of Surgeon-Major E. T. Downes, retired.

Supernumerary Surgeon David Boyes Smith, M.D., is brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

The permission to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years granted to Captain H. W. Webster, of the Bengal Staff Corps, by G. G. O. No. 294 of the 11th March 1870, is cancelled at his own request.

The services of Assistant Surgeon W. Jackson being no longer required by the Government of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain W. G. Smith, of the General List, Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 15th April 1870, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon William Henry Gregg, M. B., to be an Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal: he is accordingly admitted into the service.

Major Herbert Lowe Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 21st April 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 9th April 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	
	Wooden Ships	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bulk	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 2s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Adalia (s)	Sanderson	Liverpool, March 17.
	Greenwood (s)	Halley	London, March 18.
	Oxford	Vaux	Sunderland, Nov. 21.
	Camyle	Barnard	Bordeaux, Dec. 28.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cochin, April 22.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	China (s)	Stewart	China, &c.
	St. Fillans	Nelson	Rangoon.
	Amaranthe	Owen	Callao.
	Marie	Choupont	Pondicherry.
	Apollo (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool.

The ship Muyaram Dujaram, Nacoda, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Pilot, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April 23			
	Edith Moore	——	London
	City of Lucknow	——	Clyde
	Isabella	——	Clyde
	Croom	——	Clyde
	Goyle	——	Clyde
	Alabama	Harrison	——
24	Saint Mitchel	Lemie	Bombay, March 14
	British Flag	Mills	Bombay, April 1

DEPARTURES.

April 23			
	Mahratta (s)	——	——
	Hotspur (s)	——	——
	Indian Merchant	——	——
	Saint Bernard	——	——
24	Dolbadern Castle	——	——
	Samson	——	——
	Beth Shan	——	——
	Mary Mildred	——	——

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every SUNDAY morning and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Thursday, May 12.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Thursday, May 12, and Wednesday, May 25, at noon.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers, (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ..... 10 8 per ½ oz. each.
Newspapers ..... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each.

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to their destinations:—

22nd May 1870, 15th June 1870, 13th July 1870, 10th August 1870, 7th September 1870, 9th October 1870, 6th November 1870, 4th December 1870, 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on May 9 and 23

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on May 2, 16 and 28.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

HUME—April 16th, at Dobrooghur, Upper Assam, the wife of Captain W. W. Hume, Superintendent of Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

CRISP—April 22nd, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Banzicer, 47, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, Major John H. Crisp, of the Madras Army, and only son of the late Burish Crisp, Bengal Civil Service, aged 62 years.

CLARK—April 22nd, William Jackson Clark, Master Mariner, Commander of the late ships Shah Allum and Arabstar, aged 55 years.

JACKSON—April 21st, at Calcutta, of cholera, Henrietta Sarah, youngest child of the late Mr. H. R. Jackson, House Surgeon Police Hospital, Calcutta, aged 1 year and 10 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

GIBSON—April 21st, at Bangalore, the (daughter of the late Thomas Ralph Davis, and) wife of Mr. C. E. Gibson, D.P.W., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

GRAVES—April 11th, at Benares, the wife of J. S. Graves, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HILL—TROUP—April 19th, at Peshawur, by the Rev. Frederic Orton, B.A., Captain Frederick John George Hill, the Royal Horse Artillery, to Helen Mary Ann Alexa, the third daughter of Major-General Colin Troup, C.B.

DEATHS.

FOWLE—April 16th, at Peshawur, William Edward, son of Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Fowle, 36th Regiment N. I., aged 14 days.

NIGHTINGALL—April 20th, at Cawnpore, Edmund Lloyd Byrne, the beloved child of H. B. Nightingall, aged six months and one day.

TYLER—April 23rd, at Lucknow, Alfred John, infant son of Captain C. J. Tyler, R.A.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870.

THERE can be no question that the present mode of despatching recruits to join the depôts of their regiments unescorted is not only cheaper, but more appreciated by the men themselves. Armed with a free pass to his destination, the recruit is now left to find his way alone; he is on his honour, as it were, to fulfil a certain contract with Government, and he knows that failing to do so constitutes him a deserter, and liable to prosecution as such; but this bare liability would have little or no weight with one really intending to desert. By the new system an appeal is made to the better feelings of the man; he feels that he is regarded less in the light of a machine than formerly, and his nature responds accordingly. We are told that out of 8,182 free passes granted only seven men failed to appear at the rendezvous, and this must be considered as conclusive proof that the alteration is appreciated by the people. But it is not on account of this one innovation alone that recruiting has become more popular (if popularity can be judged by success), and soldiers so plentiful that the authorities acknowledge that they have more than they want, and can at any moment obtain an unlimited supply. Formerly the recruiting sergeants made public-houses their head-quarters; there, assisted by the potent power of drink and excitement, the unwary ploughboy or heedless mechanic was entrapped, enlisted, and carried off before he had well made up his mind in what the attractions of the bubble of reputation consisted. He was frequently deceived; he was more often drunk when he received the fatal shilling; and then—for the present system has only lately been introduced—nothing but the payment of smart-money could legally free him from the toils. What wonder, then, that desertions were frequent? Very many of these deserters never intended to enlist. A drunken fit, a tempting bait held out in the shape of speedy promotion and prize-money, had been, so far as their civil prospects were concerned, simple ruin.

The disadvantages, not to use a stronger but equally justifiable term, of this system gradually forced themselves into notice; and in 1866 a commission was appointed to inquire into alleged abuses, and to recommend such remedies as might seem desirable. The result has been highly satisfactory, for not only are recruits more abundant, but the stamp of men is better. Formerly, as we have stated above, a man enlisted when drunk or under false pretences had no remedy; now, if he can prove either one or the other, he not only obtains his freedom, but all the expenses of his enlistment fall upon the recruiting sergeant—a salutary check on the latter, and affording every chance of escape from "pressing" to the former. But if the former system of obtaining recruits was bad, what can we say to the way in which they were eventually passed into the service? In the seven years ending 1865, no less than 35,296 men applied for pensions or gratuities on account of unfitness for service, and of these 24,995 had not completed eleven years' service—nay, more, 16,419 were under six years' service. Surely these figures speak for themselves. Is it possible that six years' soldiering can have such disastrous effects as those above described? Are we to believe that all these 16,000 men passed a strict and impartial medical examination before being admitted into the ranks? We find it impossible to do so. Many, very many, of these examinations must have been conducted in a careless and hasty manner; it must have been on account of such examinations that an order, cancelled some years since, was issued to the effect that all the expenses incurred on account of a recruit finally rejected on medical grounds on joining his regiment should be borne by the medical man who originally declared him fit. The immediate effect of the above order was, if we recollect right, to produce a tightness in the market, and medical men at recruiting stations frequently rejected five out of six through fear of subsequent retrenchment. It was evident that the objectionable order must be modified, but it was desirable to avoid the former state of affairs; and eventually a Commission was appointed, and certain alterations made on their suggestions. Enlistment for short periods was one of the remedies; final examination of the recruit by medical men well known and on the spot was another; increase of daily pay and a further increase on re-engagement a third; others there were which have only been partially acted upon. But all must agree that most of the changes have acted directly to maintain the efficiency of the army, and benefit the soldier; considerable reduction in expenditure has also been effected, amongst traders and travellers.

The results must have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the promoters, for we find all kinds of projects connected with retrenchment mooted in consequence of the number of recruits now obtainable. But with all the desire for retrenchment, it is laughable to see what a change seems to have come over the ideas of our rulers with reference to the Army. In days gone by, we trust for ever, the cry of "Curb your expenditure" invariably met with the reply, "Reduce your armaments." John Bright, on one occasion, described England as a jackass groaning under two burdens, the Army and Navy; and that we paid a great deal too much for both was undoubtedly the feeling some time back. But now, while allowing that reduction of expenditure is still necessary, it has suddenly been found more necessary to increase our military strength; and Mr. Cardwell, while enforcing the necessity for economy, acknowledges the equal necessity for keeping up this force at a higher standard than ever; and the House, instead of calling his proposals extravagant, think that he has not gone half far enough. Are we to congratulate the Army on the prospects thus opening before them?

Arising, no doubt, from the fact that recruits are plentiful came a suggestion from some gallant member of the House—subsequently repeated and recommended by the *Pall Mall Gazette*—that the bounty now given to recruits should be discontinued, and a considerable saving effected thereby. The *Pall Mall* even goes so far as to say that a man who is attracted by a sovereign is not worth having. Without going to quite the same length, we certainly think the experiment of doing away with the bounty, in part, might be tried. Infringing on what are regarded as rights is always a delicate matter, and it cannot be denied that the soldier regards his bounty as a right in every sense of the word, and nothing will ever persuade him that depriving him of it is not defrauding him; at the same time it must be allowed that if men still come forward without the bounty Government will be justified in doing away with it, on the same grounds as the condition and prospects of the officers have no chance whatever of being improved so long as the race of applicants is so large, that there is no fear of not being able to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of the disgusted ones. No one can find fault with Government for taking advantage of the situation, and, if gradually carried out, we think the experiment might eventually prove successful but we are no advocates for the sudden and total abolition of what has so long been considered by the soldier, not a privilege, but a right.

We cannot but think that, apart from all the improvements lately introduced in the recruiting service, the care and attention with which the soldier of the present day is treated when compared with that of a very few years ago, has had a great deal to do with rendering the service popular, and raising the moral standard of our recruits. Previous to the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny the condition of the British soldier was anything but creditable to us as a people; civilization had made itself felt in all classes except in the army; the abuses and rotten constitutions were fully exposed between 1855 and 1859, and the tide turned in the right direction. Public opinion was strong, and the movement once started, improvement has steadily set in, and year by year we see efforts being made in every direction to increase the efficiency both morally and physically of the soldier, and mark with satisfaction the results accruing therefrom.

SOME persons are under the impression that the Toolsee water scheme recommended by the Commission was Dr. Blaney's, and not Mr. Russel Aitken's. How such an impression got abroad is unaccountable, since the words of the report are clear and express. For our parts, we prefer Dr. Blaney's ingenious and prudent plan, for the simple reason that, if executed, it would give the city an additional and certain supply, absolutely independent of Vehar. That security would not be obtained by a second main to Vehar, because if the dam burst both mains would be useless. A new and sounder main would be some safeguard against the breaks of the old and unsound main, and so far would be a benefit; but the vital point in the line of communication is not the main but the dam. That Dr. Blaney's plan would give us a high service pressure is an incidental advantage; the chief advantage is that it would provide an independent supply. Before any measures are adopted we hope the two plans—that of merely increasing the quantity of water in the Vehar Lake, and that of constructing a new and independent source—will be reconsidered. We are glad to know that the Municipal Commissioner will turn his attention to the water supply at an early day. The liquidation of the debt for the Elphinstone Circle will liberate a good round sum of rupees hitherto absorbed monthly in satisfying that liability, and we suggest that an equal amount should continue to be set aside for the purpose of establishing a sinking fund on any loan that may be needed for new water works. The preliminaries ought to be settled before the monsoon is over, so that the works might be commenced at the earliest moment in the cold weather of 1870-71.

THERE is one part of Dr. Hewlett's report which, in the interest of the public, should be more fully explained. It is that part which speaks of the old main drain. The state of this "institution" has for months been a disgrace to the local administration. The Health Officer says that this open sewer emits as foul a stench as ever it did in his recollection. Now, what we want explained is the reason why, after the ditch had been left perfectly clean and perfectly dry before the monsoon of 1868, on the understanding that it should never again be used for sewage, the authorities have allowed it to become the pestilential nuisance it is now. Who is responsible for the stupendous failure at the Love Grove sluices? What has hindered the application of a prompt remedy? Of course, adequate reasons may be stated in explanation of the disastrous fact; but until they are forthcoming the blame for the failure will fall on the shoulders of the late, and the blame for the delay on the back of the present, Municipal Engineer.

A VIOLENT shock of earthquake was experienced at Dacca on the 22nd April.

THE "Government Gazette" of yesterday publishes the new treaty of commerce—ratified on the 23rd February last—between Great Britain and Austria.

AT a meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce held last Friday, it was resolved to memorialize Parliament for the appointment of a Royal Commission to take into consideration the present condition of the finances of India.

MAJOR DAVIES, though nominated to the Deputy Commissionership of Simla, will, says the "Pioneer," in consequence of the deputation of Mr. T. D. Forsyth to Yarkund, remain in the plains to discharge the duties of Commissioner at Lahore. Colonel Coxe will officiate in a similar capacity at Jallundur during Mr. Forsyth's absence.

THE result of the negociations with the Maharajah of Cashmere, for the abolition of transit duties on through merchandize between the countries to the north of his dominions and British India will, according to a contemporary, be embodied in the form of a treaty. The ratification thereof

ANOTHER ADDRESS BY BABOO PRATAB CHUNDER MOOZOOMDAR.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.

On Monday evening Baboo Pratab Chunder Moozoomdar delivered another address to educated natives in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. There was a very large attendance, the hall and gallery being quite filled, and amongst those present was H. H. the Rajah of Kolapore.

Mr. Naun Morojee, who was voted to the chair, introduced the Baboo to the meeting, remarking that he was sure they would derive much information and pleasure from the discourse.

The Baboo began by saying that that evening he purposed to address them on the present organisation and the principles of the Theistic Church in India, otherwise called the Brahmo Somaj. Having laid down "three elements, three ingredients which mainly compose man's existence—namely, knowledge, emotion, and action," and spoken at length upon these, showing how there should be "with principles enthusiasm, and with enthusiasm action, all three combined together to make a grand spectacle of human organisation," the Baboo proceeded to say—The Brahmo Somaj movement in Bengal has tried to be faithful to these three principles in its short career of about forty years. I do not say of course that from the very day of its beginning it was able to comprehend all the normal principles of an organised body; I do not boast that it was at once enthusiastic, that it was at once wise, and had its principles set down and defined, its love and enthusiasm matured, and that it at once proceeded to action and sacrifice. I do not say that. We have had our principles settled down first, and how was that? An illustrious countryman of ours, in whom we take great pride, first conceived a disbelief in the current system of the country's religion. A young man of sixteen or seventeen years, brought up in all the superstitions and in all the grossest ideas of a Brahminic life, Raja Rammohun Roy—(applause)—was a disbeliever in Hindooism. The child of idolatrous parents, a resident of an idolatrous village, a member of a preposterously idolatrous caste, Raja Rammohun Roy was an iconoclast from an early stage of his life. (Applause.) Nor was he allowed to go on with impunity. Persecution came to his door even at that early time, and he was obliged to leave his house and travel to distant countries; but as he went on—alone, melancholy, and slow—as he wandered about the hills and mountains, as he wandered about countries and lands which he did not know, amongst nations and races to whom he was a foreigner, those budding ideas, those incipient principles of truth, gradually burst forth in the grandeur of maturity, till at last, when he came back to Bengal, he was a confirmed theist. And he did not confine himself merely to the Hindoo Shastras, nor did he confine himself to the religion of his own unaided intellect, but searched for truth in the books of other men and in the lives of the great prophets of other countries, till he was led at last to establish the Brahmo Somaj. Then the Somaj was merely a praying body, as the Prarthana Somaj of to-day is in Bombay. This praying body was established under a deep necessity of that great man's spirit. He felt that those of different castes and races who believed in the existence of one God should be organised together, and inasmuch as they believed in this one God, should believe Him to be their Father and Creator, and that they should sit together and worship Him. The organisation of the Brahmo Somaj, therefore, was based upon the fatherhood of God on the one hand and the brotherhood of men on the other. (Applause.) These principles were not elaborated at that time, but from what I have told you, you may conclude that Raja Rammohun Roy felt them as much as we do—a common God, a common Father, a common Creator, on the one hand; a common race of men, a common family of mankind, brethren of different castes and races on the other; God in their midst, and His worship and love unto Him binding them and uniting them together. The life of Raja Rammohun Roy was a checkered life—a life not only full of religious importance, but of social and political importance as well. He could not therefore confine himself entirely to the management of the institution which he had established. He had other things to attend to, and for that reason he went to England, and as you know died there. Next came another era in the Brahmo Somaj. Those who joined the Brahmo Somaj felt that it was not merely to pray that they had come, but also to believe certain doctrines and principles. Now, the question was, what must they believe? There were the Hindoo Shastras, the relics of our Indian grandeur—the vestiges of that literary, moral, and spiritual magnificence which India at one time possessed. Their attention was naturally directed to those Shastras, which were believed to be invaluable, and the Brahmo Somaj was a Vedantic Somaj. But they wanted to make sure of their belief, and for that purpose sent a number of men to study the Vedas at Benares; and at last it was found that there were certain errors in the Vedas which honest and truth-seeking men could not believe; and led by this honesty and the spirit of truth the Vedas were rejected. Then it was a critical time for the Brahmo Somaj. What must they believe? By that providence of God which watcheth over every human institution that has for its end the accomplishment of man's good, the Brahmo Somaj was gradually led from this state of uncertainty to a higher and better state of belief. The Brahmo saw before them in wide expanse the earth on all sides; over their heads they saw a vault studded with many thousands of worlds and systems; round them they saw numbers of great men full of noble principles, full of heroic actions; at their disposal were a vast number of various books in which the grandest principles and thought and belief were elaborated most nobly and beautifully—(applause)—and when on all sides they saw endless fields of truth spread out, they believed that their revelation was the Universe—the universe of matter spreading on all sides, the universe of infinite space overhanging this earth, the universe of the human mind, so full of greatness and sublimity, the universe of human action, so full of heroism and grandeur. (Applause.) They did not allow themselves to be bound within the narrow region of their senses and intellect; they did not think that what they imagined was truth and that everything else was untruth. No; they felt that they were humble men, full of error, unbelief, and uncertainty, and that something stronger and mightier was necessary in order to lead them on. Seeing the chaos of faith and unfaith, of belief and disbelief, we are surrounded in this world, and leading the vast system of which the earth forms only an insignificant part—seeing the hand of God working in this universe, His mind working among all things, the Brahmos depended upon Him and took their revelation from the world outside; and so they took advantage of the books which other nations held as their sacred writings, read largely in these books, read largely also from the examples of their great men and heroes, and gradually their principles were more sure. But, then, upon what were these principles founded?—founded upon the common nature of man, upon those and elementary principles which no one, not even the fiercest savage, can deny, upon those mighty unchangeable principles of man's being which no philosopher has been able to disprove or to gainsay, upon those principles which are equally the property of the savage and of the philosoper, of the saint and of the sinner, upon the common principles of our common natures, taking advantage of course of everything in the world lent in the shape of truth. (Applause.) Well, our principles being thus set down, what was the next thing which we felt? Those Brahmos who came to believe this, in time came to disagree with one another in principles and tenets, for the simple reason that they had not a common bond of sympathy and love and zeal to keep them together. They had not that deep spirituality, that love, and that enthusiasm which constitute the very essence of every corporate society. It was the honour and the glory of another man, who, as has been very well said, is the well-known son of a well-known father, the present head of the Brahmo Somaj, Deva Indra Nath Tagore, to introduce the element of love and emotion and of spirituality, and when this spirit of love was once introduced it went on advancing and being matured, and the sermons of the Somaj were full of glowing sentiment. But mere sentiment cannot last long, and so people pointed their fingers with derision to the Brahmo Somaj and said "the Brahmo Somaj arrogates to itself much knowledge, much accuracy of belief, much feeling, and much love, but it is entirely devoid of action." There was the Brahmin with his sacred thread round his neck, there was the Sudra Brahmo prostrating himself to the dust before the Brahmin's feet, there was the idol of the iconoclastic Brahmo being worshipped in his own family. The Brahmo arrogated to himself much wisdom, much feeling, and as an impracticable body, the Brahmos were for some time justly ridiculed. But it was not to be so for ever. When a man sincerely believes in the true principles of religion, when a man is sincerely earnest and zealous about the propagation and the success of these principles, when a man really loves God as his father and loves man as his brother, he cannot long remain devoid of action and of moral fervisim. He is not a truthful man, nay, I will venture to call him a speaker of falsehoods, who says, "I love God and I love man, and yet I believe love to God under a term which should lead me to love." (Applause.) I will say it were better far that you did not worship God at all, it were far better that you did not profess to love God and man at all, than that you should disgrace God's fatherhood and man's brotherhood by the insincerity and hypocrisy of your lives. No, the Brahmos could not long remain an inactive body sacrificing their souls to men if indeed their love for God was actual and their love for man sincere, and so at last the third stage of our career was ushered in—and that was the present stage, that of action and of moral life. Now, I cannot say that we have been able to be as faithful to our principles as we ought to be; I cannot say that we have been able to love and understand God as well as we ought, or that we have been able to love man as well as we should love our brother, and so also I cannot say that our moral life has reached its perfection, and that we have no more improvement to make. Among the Brahmos, I confess it with shame, there are still insincere men, men whose life is calculated to lead others astray, and to disgrace the holy cause of theism. There are such men, but on the other hand, these men are estimated at their proper worth. It is not the principle of the Somaj to encourage such men or to hold them up; it is a principle of the Somaj that our moral life should be uncompromising. It is an easy matter to have our principles and ideas refined; it is a comparatively easy matter I believe to stimulate our zeal and enthusiasm—to burn with a sentimental love and a false patriotism, but it is not an easy matter to be able to defy the whole host of enemies which one's principles are calculated to raise up before his eyes; it is not an easy matter to be able to sacrifice one's worldly prospects, one's nearest and dearest relations, in order that he may be able to prove faithful to that which he knows to be true and good. This is a difficult matter, but this difficulty some should bear; some men should stand up in every country and in every community upon whose heads popular opposition should fall; in whose breasts the sword of popular enmity shall cut deep, whose blood shall moisten the earth upon which they stand—some men to stand up in every country who shall be able to sacrifice their own lives that others may live, which has always been the case in the course of human progress and human greatness. (Applause.) If we want that everything should go on smoothly and pleasantly, that we should make friends with everybody, and that the course of our reformation shall be a most course sprinkled with rose-water and fragrant flowers, then egregiously are we mistaken. No; the path of moral life is a rugged path that cuts the feet of every one that treads it. And so, some men, though they may be humble and obscure, have stood up and are ready to bear anything that the country is prepared to give them in the shape of oppression and calumny. And so must it be always. Some of you, I know, praise Bengal. Let me humbly confess, not from false modesty, that Bengal does not deserve your praise. Then will the Bengallee be deserving of your love and praise when his blood shall freely flow for the cause of your improvement and for the cause of your amelioration, when he shall sacrifice all his comforts, be they physical or be they domestic, when he shall be able to sacrifice himself, simply that India may be happy and that you may be happy. (Applause.) But it is my belief that under the auspices of a beneficent providence, under the Brahmo Somaj, we shall be able to work together, and that by the human experience we have acquired we may make your path simple and your improvement easy. This is what we want to do, and for this it is that we crave your co-operation and assistance. The noble course of an enlightened social life and moral life you have already begun; great ideas and great principles have been already creeping into your minds and clinging faster there. Yet what I mean to say is, that with your enlightened convictions let there be more of true earnestness, more of actual zeal, more of real interest in the cause of the amelioration of your people; let there be some more love, let us know better what love is. We all know how we love our wives and sisters, and mothers, fathers, and brothers; we all know how we love our money, our name, and our distinction; and I say, let there be some such love and such enthusiasm for a noble life, for mere barren speculation and mere abstract beliefs are absurd and worthless. (Applause.) Well, then, let us rise up in our hearts a little, let us for a few moments diminish our love from those who are near and dear to us according to natural relations and sow this love among the wide fields of our country and wide circle of our countrymen and friends. And then along with these enlightened ideas, along with these noble principles, which are being every day imbibed by the graduates of our colleges and by the rising generation of our countrymen, along with them let there be this earnestness, this fire, this living fire stimulating the whole frame, making the whole existence full of vitality, full of energy, full of buoyancy. Adieu to sloth at once, adieu to all that is base, cringing, and selfish. And now, last of all, there must be some sacrifice. There must be some indications of a moral life. Peace, peace, we have cried for a long time, when there was no peace; silence and quiet we have preferred where there was a awful disturbance, where there was an awful anarchy of all the moral elements and all the religious elements of our nature. Let the Brahmin wear his thread, let the Brahmin worship his idol, let the reformer do penance and eat cowdung—(applause)—all this we have said for a long time; but it will not do to repeat that base and worthless cry. Now is the time, if time there ever was, to stand up like men and to act like men. (Applause.) He who is true to himself, he who is true to the cause which he professes, he who is not a traitor to his country and to his countrymen, let him stand up like a man and act like a moral hero. He is not insulted; the hand that is struck by his cheek ready to uphold him to whom he is fain to fall. Why then any more crying of peace, peace, when there is no peace? Why then any more inconsistency, any more base unworthy compromise? Some at least there are who should stand up, some at least should proclaim with trumpet tongue the light of the world, let it shine wide, into every dark corner and into every man's house, notwithstanding that they may say that that great and glorious work. Well, let those who are prepared for this stand up and proclaim a noble and divine brotherhood, and have a noble place of worship, praying for the assistance of God. If we can get some such men, say half a dozen, we can afford to tolerate the existence of a host of compromising and selfish men. Let there be but nucleus of what is true and heroic and noble and firm, and we shall see that all those others will come and hold by that centre, so that in time a noble circle of belief and love and action may be formed. (Applause.) My dear brethren, why is it that you have allowed me to address you here? Why is it that you have so kindly heard all that I have so unworthily said? Why is it that you have listened to me with such rapt attention? Why simply because I address you as a human being, a man, be it as an unworthy ignorant man, but as a sincere man, as a man who only wants to be of some service to you, and because you respect the name of the Brahmo Somaj, though as yet the Brahmo Somaj has but done you a slender amount of good. In your hearts you think every Brahmo is a saint, a demi-god; you don't know that in the midst of that Brahmo Somaj there is a great deal of evil and corruption still, you don't know how little of truth there is in the Brahmo Somaj, how little of love there is, and how little of moral truthful action, but the little that there is, the name of the Brahmo Somaj to you, and leads you to bestow upon him greater praise than he actually deserves. Such is the premium in which truth is regarded by unsophisticated human nature everywhere. The object of the Brahmo Somaj may be a subject of ridicule in the land where it was first started, and treated with unkindness by those countries from which they depend for assistance, but in distant countries, though the Brahmos are imperfectly known, they are regarded with hope and there the cause of the Somaj is looked upon with admiration. Such I say is the premium in which truth is held by the simple nature of man, and as it has been there so shall it be here. Dear brethren, what kind greetings we have often been receiving from England and America. Feeble men as we are, unworthy as we feel ourselves, we never ventured to address a letter to that land of rulers, great men, heroes, and sages; but unasked and unwritten to they wrote to us. And what did they write? Words of superiority, asserting the sense of their greatness? Oh dear no. What then? Words of love, words of brotherhood, words of meekness, words of friendly encouragement—such as cheer one to read. Yea, and not from England only, which is connected with India, but from the far distant sphere of the new world we have received words of greeting and love. They encourage us across the vast ocean. Across the vast Atlantic we shake hands as it were by the electricity of truth and love and call each other brother. (Applause.) Time shall come when the Indian shall be in America and the American in India, and what for? In order that a grander organisation of human brotherhood and divine fatherhood may be effected. (Applause.) These are no mere boastful words; I utter them simply as a matter of fact, illustrating how very awful and omnipotent the power of truth is. Yea, even when truth has not obtained purification, even when mixed with falsehood, even when we have not as yet attained the unclouded lustre of the sun of truth shining in the meridian of God's heaven, even when there is still much of error and untruth in us, for the little we have got we receive so much. May heaven be thanked and may we learn to renounce every day more and more the spirit of arrogance and selfishness; may we abase ourselves in the dust and humbly confess and suffer all that it may please God to call us that we should suffer; may we live as the brethren of mankind and depend upon their love for the purpose of our improvement and for our moral purity, and so suiting action to feeling, suiting feeling to principle, thus aided by sound doctrine, sound enthusiasm, and sound moral life, may we, dear brethren, may you and your children, all of our form a universal church of India, a church of truth, of love, and of moral life wherewith one day we shall find an entrance into the kingdom of God. (Applause.) And now may the blessing of God be with us all. I shall soon leave you and this place and go elsewhere humbly to preach the words of truth, and may your good wishes be with me, as my good wishes are with you, and at all times may we be as friends and brethren. Amen. (Applause.)

On the motion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks was passed to the Baboo for his eloquent address, and the meeting separated.

A MATERNAL QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers inform me as to the composition of Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, a medicine used extensively by mothers, and very highly spoken of. As the name implies, it possesses soothing (superific?) properties. From this it is natural to suspect the presence of some narcotic principle, but what that principle is, (whether opium or syrup of poppies), and what proportion it bears to the rest of the ingredients, I am anxious to know. My reason for asking is, that I've known instances where it was used rather indiscriminately, and without any dangerous symptoms resulting. In one case, a friend of mine administered (internally) through ignorance, the contents of one bottle in two doses, and, strange to say, no worse results followed, than a tranquil sleep of about three hours' duration. The child's age was only 7 months. On the other hand, I have seen it used according to the printed directions accompanying each bottle; that is, rubbed on the gums with the finger for two or three minutes and the result was, that the pain seemed to be temporarily alleviated, and a tranquil state of mind was produced, followed in a short time by sleep, which, however, only lasted fifteen minutes.

AN ANXIOUS MOTHER.

Poona, 24th April.

THE POOR INHABITANTS OF MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our painstaking and indefatigable Commissioner, Mr. A. T. Crawford, ever since his connection with the Municipality, has effected admirable improvements in the sanitary condition of the Island of Bombay—but there are two important things which perhaps have not been brought to his notice by his subordinates, and they are as follows:—1st. The greatest hardship which the poor class of people, male and female, suffer in Mazagon, arises from a want of public conveniences, as there are in other localities. The majority are natives—and they are at present forced to go to gullies and to the ground of the Elphinstone Land and Reclamation Company at night and in the morning. In the morning I have often observed these poor people being dragged by the police peons to the Police Court to be fined. 2nd. The inhabitants in the Church Street, Mazagon, get their Vehar water by 12 o'clock at night, or by 5 o'clock in the morning, on account of which many servants have left their service, and the women are obliged to to keep up at nights to store the usual supply of water. If it were so arranged that they would get their supply of water any hour during the day, Mr. Crawford would confer the greatest blessing on the poor.—Yours, &c.,

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ABSTRACT CASH ACCOUNT FOR JANUARY 1870.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st January 1870.		1,00,369 1 9
Receipts during the month, viz.:—		
On account of Income of Municipal Fund proper (vide Statement A)	2,12,559 2 11	
Do. Assets and Liabilities, viz.:—		
Separate fund (vide Statement C) ...	29,346 15 8	
Other parties, &c. (vide Statement E).....	2,33,699 12 4	
	2,63,046 12 0	
		4,75,605 14 11
	Rupees.....	5,75,975 0 8
Payments during the month, viz.:—		
On account of Expenditure of Municipal Fund proper (vide Statement B)	1,61,366 11 0	
Do. Assets and Liabilities, viz.:—		
Separate fund (vide Statement D) ...	1,14,750 0 4	
Other parties, &c. (vide Statement E).....	2,18,611 1 6	
	3,33,361 1 10	
		4,94,727 12 10
Balance on 31st January 1870, viz.:—		
In Cash	399 7 0	
In New Bank of Bombay ...	80,847 12 10	
		81,247 3 10
	Rupees.....	5,75,975 0 8

ABSTRACT CASH ACCOUNT FOR FEBRUARY 1870.

Balance on 1st Feb. 1870.		
In Cash	399 7 0	
In New Bank of Bombay ...	80,847 12 10	
		81,247 3 10
Receipts during the month, viz.:—		
On account of Income of Municipal Fund proper (vide Statement A).....	2,37,021 12 2	
Do. Assets and Liabilities, viz.:—		
Separate fund (vide Statement C) ...	61,711 13 7	
Other parties, &c. (Statement E) ...	62,334 3 9	
	1,27,046 1 4	
		3,64,067 13 6
	Rupees	4,45,315 1 4
Payments during the month, viz.:—		
On account of Expenditure of Municipal Fund proper (vide Statement B)	1,89,910 14 5	
Do. Assets and Liabilities, viz.:—		
Separate fund (vide Statement D) ...	80,918 5 8	
Other parties, &c., (Statement E) ...	1,23,571 4 3	
	2,04,489 9 11	
		3,94,400 8 4
Balance on 28th Feb. 1870 viz.:—		
In Cash	517 9 6	
In New Bank of Bombay ...	50,396 15 6	
		50,914 9 0
	Rupees.....	4,45,315 1 4

ABSTRACT CASH ACCOUNT FOR MARCH 1870.

Balance on 1st March 1870 viz.:—		
In cash	517 9 6	
In the New Bank of Bombay	50,396 15 6	
		50,914 9 0
Receipts during the month, viz.:—		
On account of Income of Municipal Fund proper (vide Statement A)	1,92,728 5 4	
Do. Assets and Liabilities, viz.:—		
Separate fund (vide Statement C)...	84,053 3 7	
Other parties, &c. (do. B).....	45,488 4 3	
	1,29,521 7 10	
		3,22,249 13 2
	Rupees.....	3,73,164 6 2
Payments during the month, viz.:—		
On account of Expenditure of Municipal Fund proper (vide Statement B).....	1,38,563 6 2	
Do. Assets and Liabilities, viz.:—		
Separate fund (vide Statement D)...	51,319 15 1	
Other parties, &c. (do. E)	1,24,054 7 10	
	1,75,404 6 11	
		3,13,967 13 1
Balance on 31st March 1870, viz.:—		
In cash	820 11 0	
In the New Bank of Bombay	58,435 13 11	
		59,256 9 1
	Rupees...	3,73,164 6 2

N. B.—Detailed Statements (Monthly and Quarterly showing the Receipts and Expenditure under each head and the progress of expenditure under each head of Budget are to be seen by any Justice of the Peace at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace.

The publication of weekly collections will recommence from 1st May.

[The above statements appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, signed by the Municipal Commissioner and the Controller of Municipal Accounts.

THE MURDER OF A HINDOO LAD FOR HIS ORNAMENTS.

An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner for the city of Bombay, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo lad, aged about twelve years, named Mahadeo Gopal, whose body was found in a very advanced stated of decomposition on the 21st instant, in a bungalow on the Gunpowder road, Mazagon.

Gopal Visram said—I am the father of the deceased and gave evidence on the former examination on the 21st instant. The deceased, my son, was in the habit of wearing one gold ear-ring with three pearls in it, which was worth about ten rupees. He also wore two silver bracelets of the value of about five rupees each, and a silver chain round the waist of the value of Rs. 4. I saw these ornaments on the deceased's person on the morning of the 19th inst., when I went to bed at 1 A.M. When I went into the room where my son's body was discovered lying dead, none of these ornaments were on it. I do not know what has become of these ornaments.

Baloo Poojaree said—I am a gardener in the service of a Bania by name Soondeejee. I do not know his father's name. My master's garden is situated on the Gunpowder road, Mazagon, and is known by the name of Sooria Khoond. I live in a house in the garden. In it there is a large bungalow and two others detached from it, and in front of the large bungalow there is a tank with steps leading down to it. I have lived in that garden for rather more than a year. There is in the garden a chawl covered with huts, which is divided into several rooms; and there are two rooms in it let out to tenants, one named Dowlee and another Sonar, and the other is named Moraree Jadoo. With Pandoo Sonar there lived a relation of his named Soodkia. Pandoo has been renting this room for about two months. He is still occupying his room. Soodkia came with Pandoo, but he left suddenly on Tuesday the 19th inst., the day the deceased disappeared. He was in the habit of seeing Soodkia every day, but I heard nothing of his intention of leaving until the day he left. He told me he was going to his native country, which was at Dabul, in the neighbourhood of Chiploon. I knew the deceased. He was in the habit of coming constantly into my master's garden to play. He used to come to play by himself, not with other boys. I frequently used to speak to him. I cannot say whether he knew Pandoo Sonar, but he knew Soodkia. I last saw him in company with Soodkia at about 11 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday the 19th instant. At that time the deceased came into the garden, and I saw him standing by the side of my room. At that time my self, Soodkia was standing about three yards from him. I did not notice at that time whether the deceased had any ornaments on his person, but he was in the habit of wearing silver bracelets and a silver waistchain, and a gold ear-ring with pearls in it. I laid down in the verandah outside my room and went to sleep. At that time, namely, before I went to sleep, Soodkia had not told me he was going to his native country. I woke up about 1 o'clock, but the deceased and Soodkia were not then present. About 3 P.M. I was drawing water from a well, and I saw Soodkia come into the garden from outside. He was alone. He went to his room. He smoked tobacco there and then went towards the detached building where the body was afterwards found. I did not see whether he went into this building or not. There is a passage into this building at the back leading through the privy; and if he had gone up this passage, I should not have seen him, as the trees would have interfered with my seeing him. In about two or three minutes he returned to his room. An hour afterwards he came to me and asked for a leaf of a plantain tree. He said he wanted it to take his meals off. I gave him one. He returned to his room, and immediately afterwards I saw him going out of the compound with a bundle in his hand; but I cannot say what was in it. When he asked me for the leaf, he said he was going to his country. I did not ask him why he was going; nor did I ask Pandoo why he (Soodkia) had left so suddenly. I first heard that the deceased had disappeared about 9 o'clock in the afternoon, just after Soodkia had gone, when the deceased's mother and sister came to enquire after him. I told them that I had seen him about 11 o'clock in Soodkia's company, but I did not search for him. I went into the large bungalow the next day to search for him with the relatives of the deceased, but we did not go into the detached building, where the body of the deceased was afterwards found, as it was never used. It is meant for a cookroom, but has not been used as such for some time. The tank was also dragged in search for the body. Soodkia had been without employment, as he was poor. His brother-in-law Pandoo Sonar used to give him his meals.

Dr. Sydney Smith deposed—I am attached to the Coroner and live at Mazagon. On the 21st April 1870, at the place where the inquest was held at Mazagon, I made an examination of the deceased named Mahadeo Gopal, a boy of about eleven or twelve years of age. The body was in a very advanced state of decomposition. The head and face appeared to be intensely congested, and the tongue was protruded from the mouth about one and a half inches and much swollen. The eyes also projected from their sockets. The neck did not appear to be congested, nor could any marks of violence be discovered upon it, owing to the swelling due to putridity. I am of opinion from the position of the body and the appearances just described that death had been caused by strangulation. There were no ornaments on the body.

The Coroner again adjourned the case for further enquiry until Friday the 6th May next.

THEFT FROM GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Connon a borah named Nanjee Ismael was brought up on two charges, the first being that of stealing a large brass cock valued at Rs. 25 the property of Government and the second that of having in his possession property reasonably suspected of having been stolen—some iron valued at Rs. 5, a portion of the ornamental railing for the Arthur Crawford Market.

A storekeeper of the P. W. D. identified the cock as the property of Government, and a ramosee who had been on duty at night deposed to seeing the prisoner carrying it off.

Mr. Martin, Assistant Superintendent of the Municipality Workshops, identified the iron as part of the railing that had been prepared in the shops for the railing of the markets.

The Magistrate, after hearing these and some other witnesses, said he quite believed the prisoner was a thief and a receiver of stolen goods. He must learn that that was not a profitable business.

Prisoner—That is not my trade. I am an old man fifty years of age and never have been here before.

The Magistrate—Well you are now to reap the reward of your labours.

Prisoner—I have five children: this is not my business.

Prisoner was then sentenced to imprisonment for two months on the first charge, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 on the second charge or suffer other two months' imprisonment. He seemed rather astonished at hearing this.

FRIVOLOUS CHARGES OF PERJURY.

At the last Criminal Sessions the presiding judge, Sir Charles Sargent, remarked that he hoped neither judges nor juries would encourage charges of perjury in trifling cases—that such charges should be reserved for important matters. This remark was not addressed to pleaders;—possibly they won't take the hint. One judge, as will be seen from the subjoined report, acted in the spirit of the advice yesterday.

In a case heard before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court yesterday a Portuguese Police peon was charged by one Sowram Ramchunder with using threatening and abusive language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace; but the magistrate, being of opinion on the evidence that charge was vexatious, dismissed it and fined complainant Rs. 5.

Mr. Moroba Cannoba afterwards appeared in Court and said he wished to make an application. His Worship had, he understood, fined his client as he had been unable to bring his witnesses to prove his case.

The Magistrate said he had found the prosecutor had brought so frivolous a charge that he dismissed it and fined the prosecutor.

Mr. Moroba said he believed the prosecutor had other witnesses and he wished to charge four persons with having committed perjury.

The Magistrate said that he was satisfied the witnesses had not committed perjury and he would not grant the application.

Mr. Moroba presumed any application could be made to a magistrate.

The Magistrate—Yes: but if I am satisfied that the witnesses spoke the truth you do not mean to tell me you are going to charge me with perjury.

Mr. Moroba—My client had not the opportunity of calling witnesses.

The Magistrate said the prosecutor had called witnesses and he had been satisfied there was no case.

Mr. Moroba did not now understand how the matter stood.

The Magistrate—Well I have heard your application and have dismissed it.

Mr. Moroba—But we have a number of witnesses to prove the others spoke false.

The Magistrate—Well they would not strengthen the case.

Mr. Moroba—They will prove the others perjured themselves.

The Magistrate—Well, I am satisfied they did nothing of the kind.

Mr. Moroba—And we have evidence also to prove that the accused tried to suborn witnesses.

The Magistrate—Well I am not to re-open a matter finally disposed of by me.

Mr. Moroba—But I believe any man has a right to apply for a summons for perjury.

The Magistrate—But I must be satisfied there are some grounds for granting the application, whereas I am satisfied this is a frivolous groundless application; those men afford the matter and was satisfied your client was wrong and have fined him, and I will not re-open the matter.

Mr. Moroba—It is not to re-open the matter. It is to see if they perjured themselves or not. Then your Worship will not permit me to make a written application?

The Magistrate—Oh, I don't think a written application will do any good.

Mr. Moroba Cannoba then disappeared.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation in arts of Saint Peter's College, Agra, to the Calcutta university, with effect from the 1st of January 1870.

The vaccination report of Bassein is a truly lamentable statement. The Civil Surgeon describes the results as "disastrous," and he does not use too strong a word. The vaccinators draw their pay with commendable regularity, but there their service to the Government ends, and in consequence of this "failure of industry," the total number of persons operated on in a year was 37, "and 23 of these—we are quoting the Superintendent—had much better have never listened to the vaccinators." Fourteen cases in all proved successful, and for these the State paid Rs. 670, or about fifty rupees per case.—*Pioneer.*

The trial of some Sowars of the 17th Irregular Cavalry, for highway robbery, which is now going on at Seetapore, does not at first sight seem of startling interest, for bunneeahs are not unfrequently the robbed as well as the robbers. But it appears likely that out of this particular case some rather nice questions of military discipline may arise—questions as to where a commanding officer's loyalty to the men of his regiment should end, and his duty to the world at large begin, such as can perhaps only be satisfactorily determined by an appeal to supreme military authority.—*Pioneer.*

MEETING AT ALLAHABAD TO PROTEST AGAINST THE INCOME-TAX.

At a meeting convened at the Allahabad Institute on the evening of Saturday, the 23rd April 1870—Baboo Gya Pershaud, in the chair,

Pundit Ajoodhia Nath opened the proceedings by explaining to the meeting the steps already taken by meetings in the civil station to arrange towards convening a general meeting for the purpose of expressing the views of the Allahabad community regarding the new Income-tax Act. He explained that at those meetings there were present members of the native community, but in order that there should be no misunderstanding as to the unity of both natives and Europeans on the great question which was now agitating the public mind, the present meeting was convened to place beyond doubt the concurrence of both classes. He then introduced the deputation present from the provisional committee, and read, in English and Oordoo, the resolutions prepared by the body.

After a careful consideration of the resolutions, and the amendment of some, it was resolved that the following resolutions be adopted to be proposed at the general meeting on Wednesday next:—

I.—That this meeting expresses, in the most emphatic terms, its want of confidence in the past and present financial administration of India.

II.—That the Income-tax, which in its nature is one that falls with most unequal incidence on the public, and from the mode in which it is collected is most distasteful to the native community, should not have been resorted to for the purpose of providing against the present deficit in the public budget, and that the proportion at which the tax is now fixed is both unjust and oppressive.

III.—That the action of the Legislative Council in suspending the rules for the conduct of its business, in order to hurry through the Income-tax Bill, was an unconstitutional, arbitrary, and unjust proceeding, inasmuch as the public from being heard in respect of this irksome tax, for which no sufficient reasons, if any, have been assigned.

IV.—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived for the remodelling of the constitution of the Legislative Council, so as to admit of the various classes of tax-payers being properly represented in the Council.

V.—That the large proportion of the public revenue expended by the Secretary of State for India in Council should be properly accounted for to the Indian Government, at regular intervals, and should be officially published.

VI.—That in the face of the deficit shown in the public accounts the Government is not justified in appropriating the sums exhibited in the Budget for promoting public works and state railways during the current year, but that the deficit being so large it was incumbent on the Government to confine its expenditure in regard to public works and state railways to the mere maintenance of works already in existence and the amount sanctioned as expenditure under these heads should be curtailed, no new works being undertaken during the current year.

VII.—That, in the opinion of this meeting, an increased Income-tax, or any Income-tax to make up for deficit in the Budget, is not necessary, while the Government has salt, tobacco and other articles to fall back upon for increased taxation, and, on the other hand, has the power to remove some of the elements of a deficit by abolishing or re-organising existing establishments.

VIII.—That the practice of advancing large sums of money by way of loans to landholders in embarrassed circumstances, which has so long been carried on by the local Governments, is highly objectionable. Any sums required for such purposes could more properly be raised as loans from the public, under the guarantee of the Government.

Dr. Sydney Smith proposed—That a vote of thanks be passed to the Baboo for his eloquent address, and the meeting separated at 8 P.M.

MR. FORSYTH'S MISSION TO KASHGAR.

The *Mofussilite* confirms our statement that Mr. Forsyth is to be sent as envoy to Yarkund. The fact that Mr. Forsyth has been allowed to discuss in an unofficial way with various ministers at St. Petersburgh, the relative position of England and Russia in Central Asia, coupled with his knowledge of the hopes and fears of Trans-Himalayan traders, justifies the selection of him for this special duty. But if he be deputed, we trust that he may have very definite instructions of what he is to say and do. Mr. Forsyth is an enthusiast, ready on all occasions to look on the bright side of things, and the advocate of a peremptory boundary between the possessions of Russia and her southern neighbour. In his public capacity he is ambitious, and desires personal distinction. We find no fault with him on these accounts, but his qualities are just those which, unless a moderate check is imposed on him, might incline him to pursue a policy of his own, and such a policy with the best intentions on his part, might prove infelicitous. We do not require, and should not have any secret arrangement with the Atalik Gazee, in regard to the attitude of the Russians on his front. In fact, the silence on this point, which we have been told characterized the proceedings at Umballa, might wisely be observed in the present instance also. Relations which may help a rising trade are the most that we should concern ourselves with. The improvement of the trade must not be made the cloak for diplomacy with ulterior motives. If the object of his mission be the innocent one which we contend that it should be, there is no reason why the correspondence in connection with it should not eventually be made public. Our dignity and our strength, as Mr. Wyllie has truly remarked, demand that we should not act as though we needed and expected the forbearance of the Czar. But after the informal negociations which have lately been acquiesced in, and the friendly understanding which we are led to believe has been effected between the two European powers, we must beware lest anything be done to which the Russian Government might justly take exception. If Mr. Forsyth's proceedings cannot bear the test of publicity, our boast of disinterestedness in the politics of countries beyond our border will be open to question.—*Pioneer*, April 26.

A STROLL TO LEH.

CHAPTER I.

The truth was that Simla was rapidly becoming intolerable. 'Twas "the leafy month of June," and indeed leaves were thick as they are said to have been once in Valambrosa; you could not hear yourself speak at a club dinner; you could not walk on the mall without feeling that nothing but the interposition of a merciful Providence, and the instinct of the nobler half of each Centaur you met, prevented you from being ridden over; you could not walk anywhere else because of the very unpleasant—well, because the Municipal Committee had a very feeble knowledge of the meaning of the word conservancy. *Life* has been said to be endurable but for its amusements. I felt as though I had been defrauded by somebody having anticipated me in making a speech which conveyed so exactly my own sentiments. The amusements were growing alarmingly numerous. I awoke one morning to find myself bored. Under these circumstances the desire of escape grew until it became irresistible. There was no good reason why I should stay and be bored at Simla, and naturally therefore the idea of leaving it occurred to me. It is hot, however, in the plains of India in June, and I did not therefore desire to leap from the frying-pan into the fire. Therefore my conclusion was to go in the opposite direction—in fact into "the interior." So many people do this, that I do not propose venturing on the instructive on points of equipment, or to describe minutely the familiar tent, the kiltas, the cooking-pots, and the plunder generally that one takes into "the interior." Of course I had all these things and a few coolies to carry them. So with servants three, and companions none, I turned my face to the north, and made a start of it—not, be it remembered, that I had the faintest idea on the day I left Simla, the 22nd June, that I should go to Leh.

When I had yawned my last yawn within the club portals, I had no definite conception of a destination. My intention was to take a stroll, and I married it out vaguely and indefinitely. The coolies, I think, took the Nagk

LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF RELIGION.

BY PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.

FIRST LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION, FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

[Concluded from yesterday's "Gazette."]

LASTLY, and this, I believe, is the most important advantage which we enjoy as students of the history of religion, we have been taught the rules of critical scholarship. No one would venture, now-a-days, to quote from any book, whether sacred or profane, without having asked these simple and yet momentous questions: When was it written? Where? and by whom? Was the author an eye-witness, or does he only relate what he has heard from others? And if the latter, were his authorities at least contemporaneous with the events which they relate, and were they under the sway of party-feeling or any other disturbing influence? Was the whole book written at once, or does it contain portions of an earlier date; and if so, is it possible for us to separate those earlier documents from the body of the book?

A study of the original documents on which the principal religions of the world profess to be founded, carried out in this spirit, has enabled some of our best living scholars to distinguish in each religion between what is really ancient and what is comparatively modern; what was the doctrine of the founders and their immediate disciples, and what were the afterthoughts and, generally, the corruptions of later ages. A study of these later developments, of these later corruptions, or it may be improvements, is not without its own peculiar charms, and full of practical lessons; yet, as it is essential that we should know the most ancient forms of every language, before we proceed to any comparisons, it is indispensable that we should have a clear conception of the most primitive form of every religion before we proceed to determine its own value, and to compare it with other forms of religious faith. Many an orthodox Mohammedan, for instance, will refuse to miracles wrought by Mohammed; but in the Koran Mohammed says distinctly, that he is a man like other men. He disdains to work miracles, and appeals to the great works of Allah, the rising and setting of the sun, the rain that fructifies the earth, the plants that grow, and the living souls that are born into the world—who can tell whence? —as the real signs and wonders in the eyes of a true believer.

The Buddhist legends teem with miserable miracles attributed to Buddha and his disciples —miracles which in wonderfulness certainly surpass the miracles of any other religion; yet in their own sacred canon a saying of Buddha's is recorded, prohibiting his disciples from working miracles, though challenged by the multitudes who required a sign that they might believe. And what is the miracle that Buddha commands his disciples to perform? 'Hide your good deeds,' he says, 'and confess before the world the sins you have committed.'

Modern Hinduism rests on the system of caste as on a rock which no arguments can shake: but in the Veda, the highest authority of the religious belief of the Hindus, no mention occurs of the complicated system of castes, such as we find it in these days. In one place, where the ordinary classes of the Indian, or any other society, are alluded to, viz., the priests, the warriors, the citizens, and the slaves, all are represented as sprung alike from Brahma, the source of all being.

It would be too much to say that the critical sifting of the authorities for a study of each religion has been already fully carried out. There is work enough still to be done. But a beginning, and a very successful beginning, has been made, and the results thus brought to light will serve as a wholesome caution to everybody who is engaged in religious researches. Thus, if we study the primitive religion of the Veda, we have to distinguish most carefully, not only between the hymns of the Rig-Veda on one side, and the hymns collected in the Sâma-veda, Yagur-veda, and Atharva-veda on the other, but critical scholars would distinguish with equal care between the more ancient and the more modern hymns of the Rig-Veda, as far as even the faintest indications of language, of grammar, or metre enable them to do so.

In order to gain a clear insight into the motives and impulses of the founder of the worship of Ahuramazda, we must chiefly, if not entirely, depend on those portions of the Zendavesta which are written in the Gâthâ dialect, a more primitive dialect than that of the rest of the sacred code of the Zoroastrians.

In order to do justice to Buddha, we must not mix the practical portions of the Tripitaka, the Dharma, with the metaphysical portions, the Abhidharma. Both, it is true, belong to the sacred canon of the Buddhists; but their original sources lie in very different latitudes of religious thought.

We have in the history of Buddhism an excellent opportunity for watching the process by which a canon of sacred books is called into existence. We see here, as elsewhere, that during the lifetime of the teacher, no record of events, no sacred code containing the sayings of the master was wanted. His presence was enough, if thoughts of the future, and more particularly, of future greatness, seldom entered the minds of those who followed him. It was only after Buddha had left the world to enter into Nirvâna, that his disciples attempted to recall the sayings and doings of their departed friend and master. At that time everything that seemed to redound to the glory of Buddha, however extraordinary and incredible, was eagerly welcomed, while witnesses who would have ventured to criticise or reject unsupported statements, or to detract in any way from the holy character of Buddha, had no chance of even being listened to. And when, in spite of all this, differences of opinion arose, they were not brought to the test by a careful weighing of evidence, but the names of 'unbeliever' and 'heretic' (nâstika, pâshanda) were quickly invented in India as elsewhere, and bandied backwards and forwards between contending parties, till at last, when the doctors disagreed, the help of the secular power had to be invoked, and kings and emperors convoke councils for the suppression of schism, for the settlement of an orthodox creed, and for the completion of a sacred canon. We know of King Asoka, the contemporary of Seleucus, sending his royal missive to the assembled elders, and telling them what to do, and what to avoid, warning them also in his own name of the apocryphal or heretical character of certain books which, as he thinks, ought not to be admitted into the sacred canon.

We here learn a lesson, which is confirmed by the study of other religions, that canonical books, though they furnish in most cases the most ancient and most authentic information within the reach of the student of religion, are not to be trusted implicitly, nay that they must be submitted to a more searching criticism and to more stringent tests than any other historical books. For that purpose the Science of Language has proved in many cases a most valuable auxiliary. It is not easy to imitate ancient language so as to deceive the practised eye of the philologist, and even if it were possible to imitate ancient thought that should not betray to the historian its modern origin. A forged book, like the Ezour Veda, which deceived even Voltaire, and was published by him as 'the most precious gift for which the West was indebted to the East,' could hardly impose again on any Sanskrit scholar of the present day. This most precious gift from the East to the West, is about the silliest book that can be read by the student of religion, and all one can say in its defence is that the original writer never meant it as a forgery, never intended it for the purpose for which it was used by Voltaire. I may add that a book which has lately attracted considerable attention, *La Bible dans l'Inde*, by M. Jacolliot, belongs to the same class of books. Though the passages from the sacred books of the Brahmans are not given in the original, but only in a very poetical French translation, no Sanskrit scholar would hesitate for one moment to say that they are forgeries, and that M. Jacolliot, the president of the Court of Justice at Chandernagore, has been deceived by his native teacher. We find many childish and foolish things in the Veda, but when we read the following line, as an extract from the Veda:

La femme c'est l'âme de l'humanité,—

it is not difficult to see that this is the folly of the nineteenth century, and not of the childhood of the human race. M. Jacolliot's conclusions and theories are such as might be expected from such materials.

With all the genuine documents for studying the history of the religions of mankind that have lately been brought to light, and with the great facilities which a more extensive study of Oriental languages has afforded to scholars at large for investigating the deepest springs of religious thought all over the world, a comparative study of religions has become a necessity. A science of religion, based on a comparison of all, or at all events, of the most important, religions of mankind, is now only a question of time. It is demanded by those whose voice cannot be disregarded. Its title, though implying as yet a promise rather than a fulfilment, has become more or less familiar in Germany, France, and America; its great problems have attracted the eyes of many inquirers, and its results have been anticipated either with fear or with delight. It becomes the duty of those who have devoted their life to the study of the principal religions of the world in their original documents, and who value religion and reverence it in whatever form it may present itself, to take possession of this new territory in the name of true science, and thus to protect its sacred precincts from the inroads of mere babblers. Those who would use a comparative study of religions as a means for debasing Christianity by exalting the other religions of mankind, are to my mind as dangerous allies as those who think it necessary to debase all other religions in order to exalt Christianity. Science wants no partizans. I make no secret that true Christianity seems to me to become more and more exalted the more we know and the more we appreciate the treasures of truth hidden in the despised religions of the world. But no one can honestly arrive at that conviction, unless he uses honestly the same measure for all religions. It would be fatal for any religion to claim an exceptional treatment, most of all for Christianity. Christianity enjoyed no privileges and claimed no immunities when it boldly confronted and confounded the most ancient and the most powerful religions of the world. Even at present it craves no mercy, and it receives no mercy from those whom our missionaries have to meet face to face in every part of the world; and unless our religion has ceased to be what it was, its defenders should not shrink from this new trial of strength, but should encourage rather than deprecate the study of comparative theology.

And let me remark this, in the very beginning, that no other religion, with the exception, perhaps, of early Buddhism, would have favoured the idea of an impartial comparison of the principal religions of the world —would have tolerated our science. Nearly every religion seems to adopt the language of the Pharisee rather than of the publican. It is Christianity alone which, as the religion of humanity, as the religion of no caste, of no chosen people, has taught us to respect the history of humanity, as a whole, to discover the traces of a divine wisdom and love in the government of all the races of mankind, and to recognize, if possible, even in the lowest and crudest forms of religious belief, not the work of demoniacal agencies, but something that indicates a divine guidance, something that makes us perceive, with St. Peter, 'that God is no respecter of persons, but that in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted with him.'

In no religion was there a soil so well prepared for the cultivation of Comparative Theology as in our own. The position which Christianity from the very beginning took up with regard to Judaism, served as the first lesson in comparative theology, and directed the attention even of the unlearned to a comparison of two religions, differing in their conception of the Deity, in their estimate of humanity, in their motives of morality, and in their hope of immorality, yet sharing so much in common that there are but few of the psalms and prayers in the Old Testament in which a Christian cannot heartily join even now, and but few rules of morality which he ought not even now to obey. If we have once learnt to see in the exclusive religion of the Jews a preparation of what was to be the all-embracing religion of humanity, we shall feel much less difficulty in recognizing in the mazes of other religions a hidden purpose; a wandering in the desert, it may be, but a preparation also for the land of promise.

A study of these two religions, the Jewish and the Christian, such as it has long been carried on by some of our most learned divines, simultaneously with the study of Greek and Roman mythology, has, in fact, served as a most useful preparation for wider inquiries. Even the mistakes that have been committed by earlier scholars have proved useful to those who followed after; and, once corrected, they are not likely to be committed again. The opinion, for instance, that the pagan religions were mere corruptions of the religion of the Old Testament, once supported by men of high authority and great learning, is now as completely surrendered as the attempts of explaining Greek and Latin as corruptions of Hebrew. The theory again, that there was a primeval preternatural revelation granted to the fathers of the human race, and that the grains of truth which catch our eye when exploring the temples of heathen idols, are the scattered fragments of that sacred heirloom,—the seeds that fell by the wayside or upon stony places—would find but few supporters at present; no more, in fact, than the theory that there was in the beginning one complete and perfect primeval language, broken up in later times into the numberless languages of the world.

Some other principles, too, have been established within this limited sphere by a comparison of Judaism and Christianity with the religions of Greece and Rome, which will prove extremely useful in guiding us in our own researches. It has been proved, for instance, that the language of antiquity is not like the language of our own times; that the language of the East is not like the language of the West; and that, unless we make allowance for this, we cannot but misinterpret the utterances of the most ancient teachers and poets of the human race. The same words do not mean the same thing in Anglo-Saxon and English, in Latin and French: much less can we expect that the words of any modern language should be the exact equivalents of an ancient Semitic language, such as the Hebrew of the Old Testament.

Ancient words and ancient thoughts, for both go together, have not yet arrived at that stage of abstraction in which, for instance, active powers, whether natural or supernatural, can be represented in any but a personal and more or less human form. When we speak of a temptation from within or from without, it was more natural for the ancients to speak of a tempter, whether in a human or in an animal form; when we speak of the ever-present help of God, they call the Lord their rock, and their fortress, their buckler, and their high tower. What with us is a heavenly inspiration or a godsend, was to them a winged messenger; what we call divine guidance, they speak of as a pillar of a cloud, to lead them the way, and a pillar of light to give them light; a refuge from the storm, and a shadow from the heat. What is really meant is no doubt the same, and the fault is ours, not theirs, if we wilfully misinterpret the language of ancient prophets, if we persist in understanding their words in their outward and material aspect only, and forget that before language had sanctioned a distinction between the concrete and the abstract, between the purely spiritual as opposed to the outwardly material, the intention of the speakers comprehends both the concrete and the abstract, both the material and the spiritual, in a manner which has become quite strange to us, though it lives on in the language of every true poet. Unless we make allowance for this mental parallax, all our readings in the ancient skies will be, and must be, erroneous. Nay, I believe it can be proved that more than half of the difficulties in the history of the religious thought owe their origin to this constant misinterpretation of ancient language by modern language, of ancient thought by modern thought.

That much of what seems to us, and seemed to the best among the ancients, irrational and irreverent in the mythologies of India, Greece, and Italy can thus be removed, and that many of their childish fables can thus be read again in their original child-like sense, has been proved by the researches of Comparative Mythologists. The phase of language which gives rise, inevitably, we may say, to these misunderstandings, is earlier than the earliest literary documents. Its work in the Aryan languages was done before the time of the Veda, before the time of Homer, though its influence continues to be felt to a much later period.

Is it likely that the Semitic languages, and more particularly Hebrew, should, as by a miracle, have escaped the influence of a process which is inherent in the very nature and growth of language, which, in fact, may rightly be called an infantine disease, against which no precautions can be of any avail?

And if it is not, are we likely to lose anything if we try to get at the most ancient, the most original intention of sacred traditions, instead of being satisfied with their later aspect, their modern misinterpretations? Have we lost anything if, while reading the story of Hephaestos splitting open with his axe the head of Zeus, and Athene springing from it full armed, we perceive behind this savage imagery, Zeus as the bright Sky, his forehead as the East, Hephaestos as the young, not yet risen Sun, and Athene as the Dawn, the daughter of the Sky, stepping forth from the fountain-head of light. Would the Greeks have had less reverence for their gods if, instead of believing that Apollon and Artemis murdered the twelve children of Niobe, they had perceived that Niobe was, in a former period of language, a name of snow and winter, and that no more was intended by the ancient poet than that Apollo and Artemis, the vernal deities, must slay every year with their darts the brilliant and beautiful, but doomed children of the Snow? Is it not something worth knowing, worth believing even to us after the lapse of four or five thousand years, that before the separation of the Aryan race, before the existence of Sanskrit, Greek, or Latin, before the gods of the Veda had been worshipped, and before there was a sanctuary of Zeus among the sacred oaks of Dodona, one supreme deity had been found, had been named, had been invoked by the ancestors of our race, and had been invoked by a name which has never been excelled by any other name?

No, if a critical examination of the ancient language of the Jews leads to no worse results than those which have followed from a careful interpretation of the petrified language of ancient India and Greece, we need not fear; we shall be gainers, not losers. Like an old precious medal, the ancient religion, after the rust of ages has been removed, will come out in all its purity and brightness: and the image which it discloses will be the image of the Father, the Father of all the nations upon earth; and the superscription, when we can read it again, will be, not only in Judæa, but in the languages of all the races of the world, the Word of God, revealed, where alone it can be revealed,—revealed in the heart of man.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

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No. 4 or Two Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½ ..... "	18 0	21 0

RUBIAN WRITING FLUID,
A brilliantly rich red Ink.

No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10 ..... per doz.	6 0	7 0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½ ..... "	12 0	14 0

INK POWDERS.

For of immediate production excellent Black or Red Ink (especially adapted for the use of residents in the Mofussil).

Sixpenny size, each as. 6 ..... per doz.	3 8	4 0
One Shilling size, as. 12 ..... "	7 0	8 0
Two Shilling size, Rs. 1½ ..... "	13 0	15 0
Three Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 2½ ..... "	25 0	28

N.B.—Special quotations to retailers and large consumers by the SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches stroke, 14 inches stroke, on cast iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 3½" diameter for the discharge, with 4 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or worked by steam.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Rails and Rods; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of izes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.

A large assortment of Hammers.

Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.

Whitworth's Taps and Dies.

Fire Brick and Clay.

Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.

Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application. W. NICOL & Co.

15th March 1870.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next the Book and Trust Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger and City of Kanton.

3 very handsome and light English-built Mail phaetons with sliding steps for Ladies.

1 ditto waggonette.

1 very neat and light boat-shaped small open-carriage, painted dark green and lining to match.

Just Landed ex Kemgon.

A very handsome English-built waggonette by Ness of Liverpool.

A ditto ditto travelling phaeton by ditto.
A ditto ditto small pony dog-cart by ditto.

Also,

Two nearly new English-built light park phaetons.
Two ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, London.

A new velocipide.

Also,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.

A second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham, Price Rs. 400 each.

Just Landed.

3 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.

3 ditto very handsome and light Buggies with shifting bodies.
2 ditto ditto dog-carts with ditto.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, *gig* and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.

A few four in hand whips.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new four-seated open-carriage with moveable glass shutters by W. Kinross, London.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Patent phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A Velocipide.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A light carricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent,
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
27th April 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842,
IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry ..... (Labelled)	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil " ..... Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil " ..... "	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. " ..... "	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale ..... Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale ..... Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale ..... White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	13 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	26 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
and " RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule..... per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule ..... "	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule..... "	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule..... "	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN.....Green capsule ..... "	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) .....Red capsule..... "	15 8	9 0
MEDOC .....White capsule ... "	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES.....Red capsule..... "	22 0	12 0

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, via the SUEZ CANAL, the following, viz:—

A. J. Amontillado, a very superior fine Wine..at Rs. 33 per doz.
Chateau Palmer, a good dinner Wine ..... at " 22 "
Medoc, a breakfast Claret ..... at " 13-8 "

Orders executed on the usual terms.

19th April 1870. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green " " 24 "
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow " " 24 "

LEGGATT & Co.

PURE AERATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE PURIFICATION OF THE WATER EMPLOYED, WHEREBY THE SUPERIORITY OF THE COMPANY'S PREPARATIONS IS MAINTAINED.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)

POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)

CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.

AMMONIA, 10 grs.

LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)

LITHIA POTASH.

LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA,) & POONA.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
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